BookletChart™

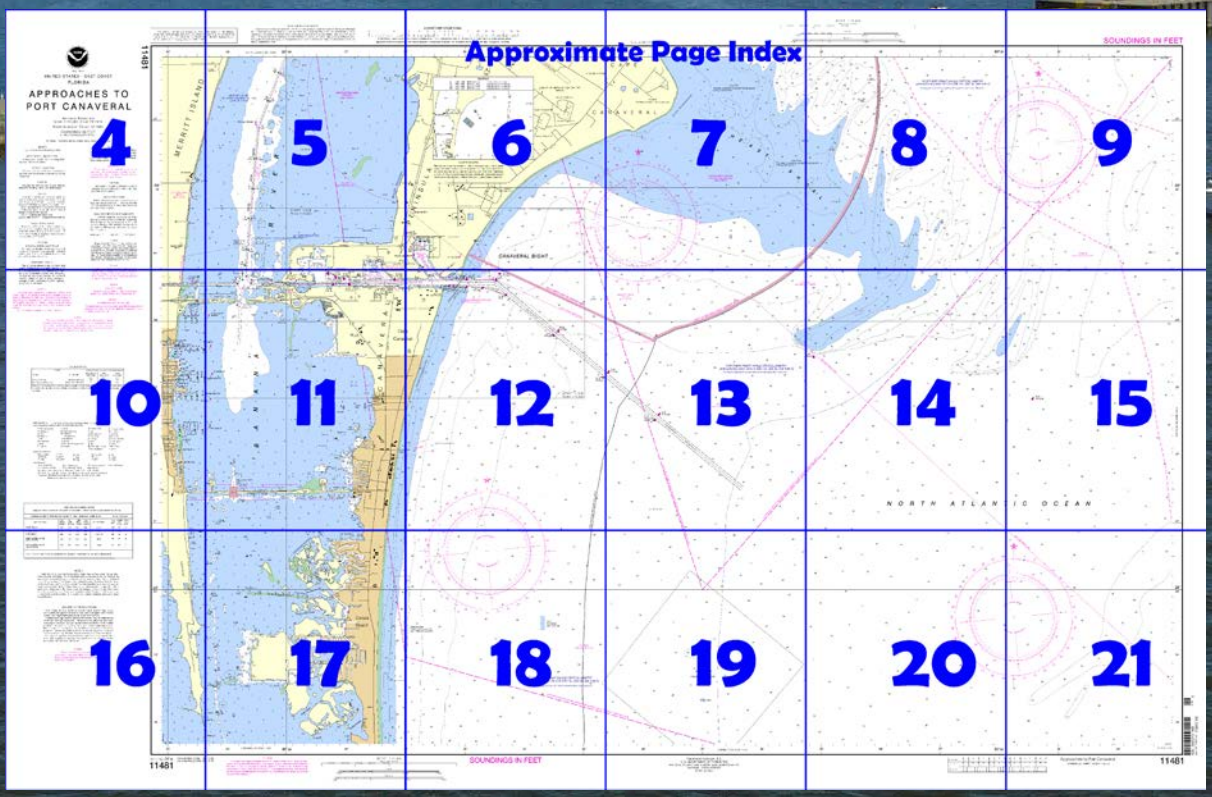
Approaches to Port Canaveral

NOAA Chart 11481

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

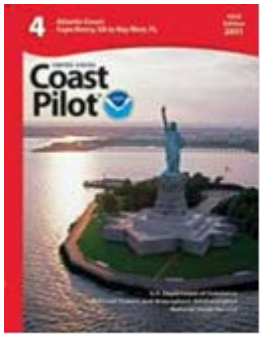
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11481.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Port Canaveral (Canaveral Harbor) is 4 miles southwest of Cape Canaveral Light and 150 miles south of the entrance to the St. Johns River. The city of **Cape Canaveral** is just southward of the port. The principal commodities handled in the harbor are petroleum products, cement, asphalt, salt, general cargo, citrus products, and newsprint. Commercial party fishing vessels, cruise ships, and many pleasure crafts operate from the port.

A U.S. Navy project for Port Canaveral provides for an entrance channel 44 feet deep to East Basin, thence 41 feet in East Basin. A Federal project provides for a channel 40 feet deep from East Basin to Middle Basin, thence 35 feet deep in Middle Basin, thence 31 feet deep from Middle Basin to West Basin, and thence 31 feet in West Basin. The harbor is maintained at or near project depths. (See Notice to Mariners and latest edition of chart for controlling depths.) The entrance to the harbor is protected by jetties. The approach channel is marked by white **310°** lighted range and lighted buoys; the entrance channel between the jetties is marked by a green **270°** lighted range, lights and lighted buoys. The entrance to East Basin is marked by a red **325°30'** lighted range. Canaveral Barge Canal leads westward to Banana River and the Intracoastal Waterway from the western end of the harbor just west of West Basin entrance. (See also chart 11484 and chapter 12.)

Caution.–The National Marine Fisheries Service has advised that the sea turtles and manatees which inhabit the Port Canaveral area are considered to be threatened and endangered species. To protect these turtles and manatees, it is requested that excursions from the centerline of the approach and entrance channels be held to a minimum.

North Atlantic Right Whales.–Approaches to Port Canaveral lie within designated critical habitat for endangered North Atlantic right whales (See **50 CFR 226.203(c)**, chapter 2). The area is a calving ground from generally November 15 through April 15. It is illegal to approach right whales closer than 500 yards. (See **50 CFR 224.103(c)**, chapter 2 for limits, regulations, and exceptions.) Special precautions may be needed to protect and avoid these animals. (See North Atlantic right whales, indexed as such, chapter 3.)

Small craft should stay clear of large vessels entering, leaving, or maneuvering in the harbor.

Dangers.–The Navy pier on the east side of Middle Basin is within a **restricted area**, and East Basin is within a **danger zone**. (See **334.530 and 334.600**, chapter 2, respectively, for limits and regulations.) All areas north of the harbor channel are within defined Security Zones A and B. (See **165.705**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Tropical cyclones are a threat from about June through November. There are roughly four peak periods within this season. A slight maximum occurs in early June while more defined peaks occur in early August, early September and mid-October. The probability of at least one occurrence of gales from a tropical cyclone in 1 year is about 36 percent while the chance of two occurrences drops to 6 percent. Windspeeds of 17 knots or more are most likely from October through April when they occur 3 to 7 percent of the time at Cape Canaveral and 10 to 17 percent of the time at Patrick Air Force Base, about 13 miles south of the port. Thunderstorms are observed on about 70 days annually with a peak of 10 to 15 days per month from June through September. These are most likely during the late afternoon and early evening. Visibility is generally good, outside of showers. However, in December, January, and February, visibility drops below 0.5 mile (0.9 km) on about 2 to 4 days per month; they usually improve by midmorning.

Pilotage, Port Canaveral.–A State pilot is compulsory for all foreign flag vessels and all U.S. vessels under registry with a draft of 7 feet or greater. Certain U.S. vessels under enrollment are required to carry a federal pilot. A state pilot is required for all vessels over 500 gross tons docking or undocking at Canaveral Port Authority docks, unless specifically exempted by the Port Director. Pilotage for U.S. and foreign naval vessels is provided in accordance with an agreement between the U.S. Navy and the Canaveral Pilots Association.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami	Commander 7th CG District Miami, FL	(305) 415-6800

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION
Shoreline is constantly moving eastward.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
This area is subject to constant shoaling and shifting hydrography. 12 13

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION 10
This area is subject to constant shoaling and shifting hydrography.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.017" northward and 0.819" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOTE D
SECURITY ZONE
Regulations are published in Chapter 10 (Cape Canaveral, Chart 11484) U.S. Coast Pilot 4.

NOTE B
Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral. Missle debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance exists in this area.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Melbourne, FL WJX-70 162.55 MHz

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C
WEATHER ROCKET IMPACT AREA
Mariners are cautioned against possible hazards in the impact area, shown by a thin dashed magenta line, due to falling rocket casings.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Cape Canaveral	(28°26'N/080°34'W)	3.8	3.7	0.2
Port Canaveral Entrance	(28°24'30"N/080°36'W)	4.2	3.8	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jul 2009)

PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JAN 2012

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
OUTER REACH	40.4	41.1	40.8	39.0	1-12	400	4.7	44
MIDDLE REACH	42.0	42.1	41.1	39.4	1-12	400	0.9	44
INNER REACH	40.1	41.8	42.0	38.4	1-12	400	0.7	40
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)	37.8	40.2	41.3	37.5	1-12	400	0.3	39
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (WEST PORTION)	35.4	35.5	35.3	35.3	1-12	400	0.3	31

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
FLORIDA

APPROACHES TO PORT CANAVERAL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat 28°25'N
North American Datum of 1983

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional Information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

11481

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

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CAUTION

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CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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NOTE A

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AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

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Melbourne, FL	WJX-70	162.55 MHz

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NOTE B

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral. Missle debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance exists in this area.

NOTE D

SECURITY ZONE

Regulations are published in Chapter 10 (Cape Canaveral, Chart 11484) U.S. Coast Pilot 4.

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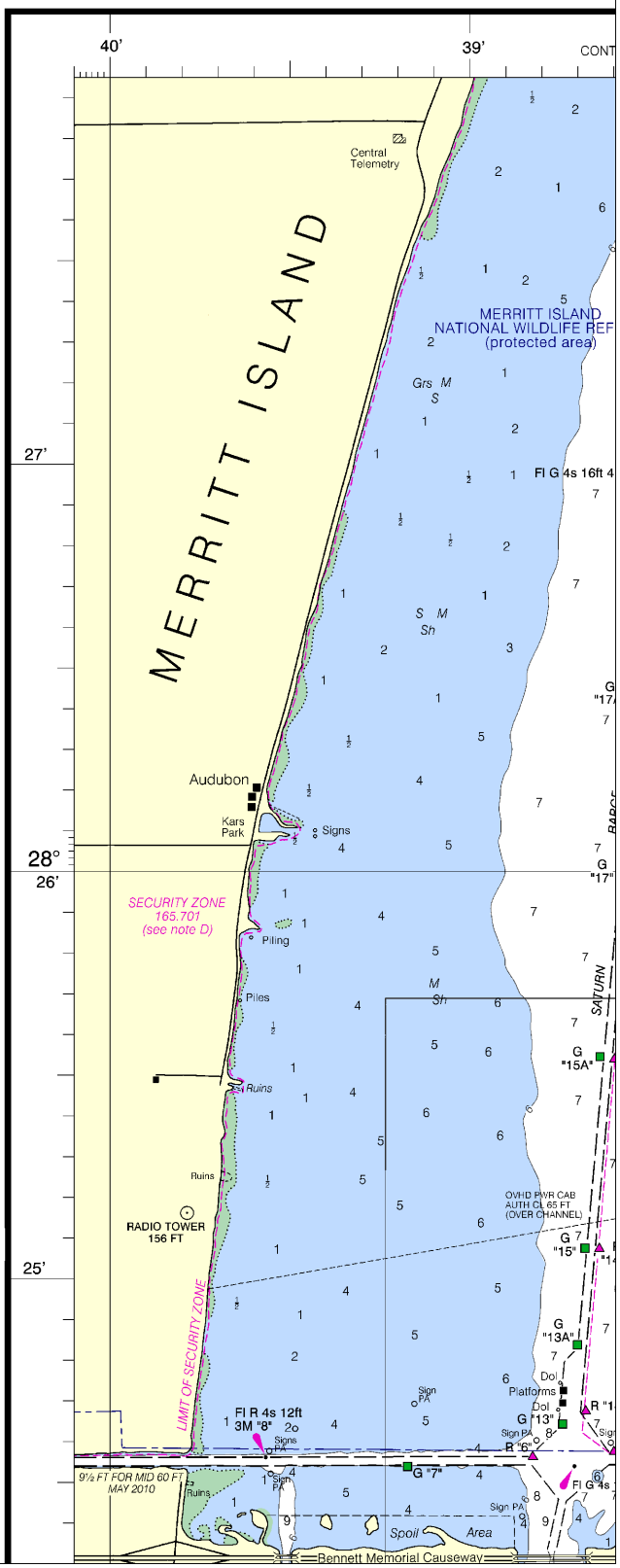

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

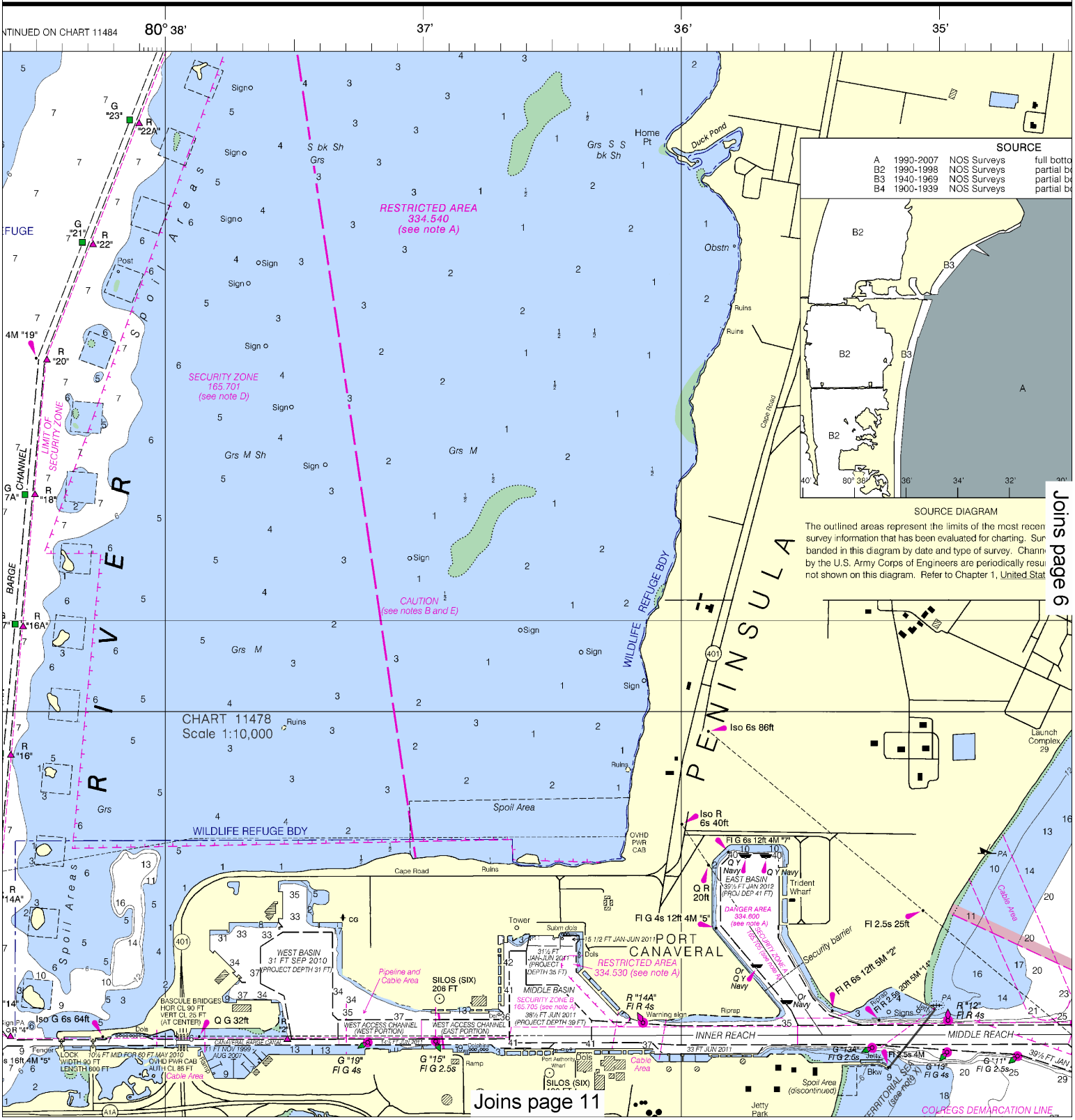
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divid
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the spee

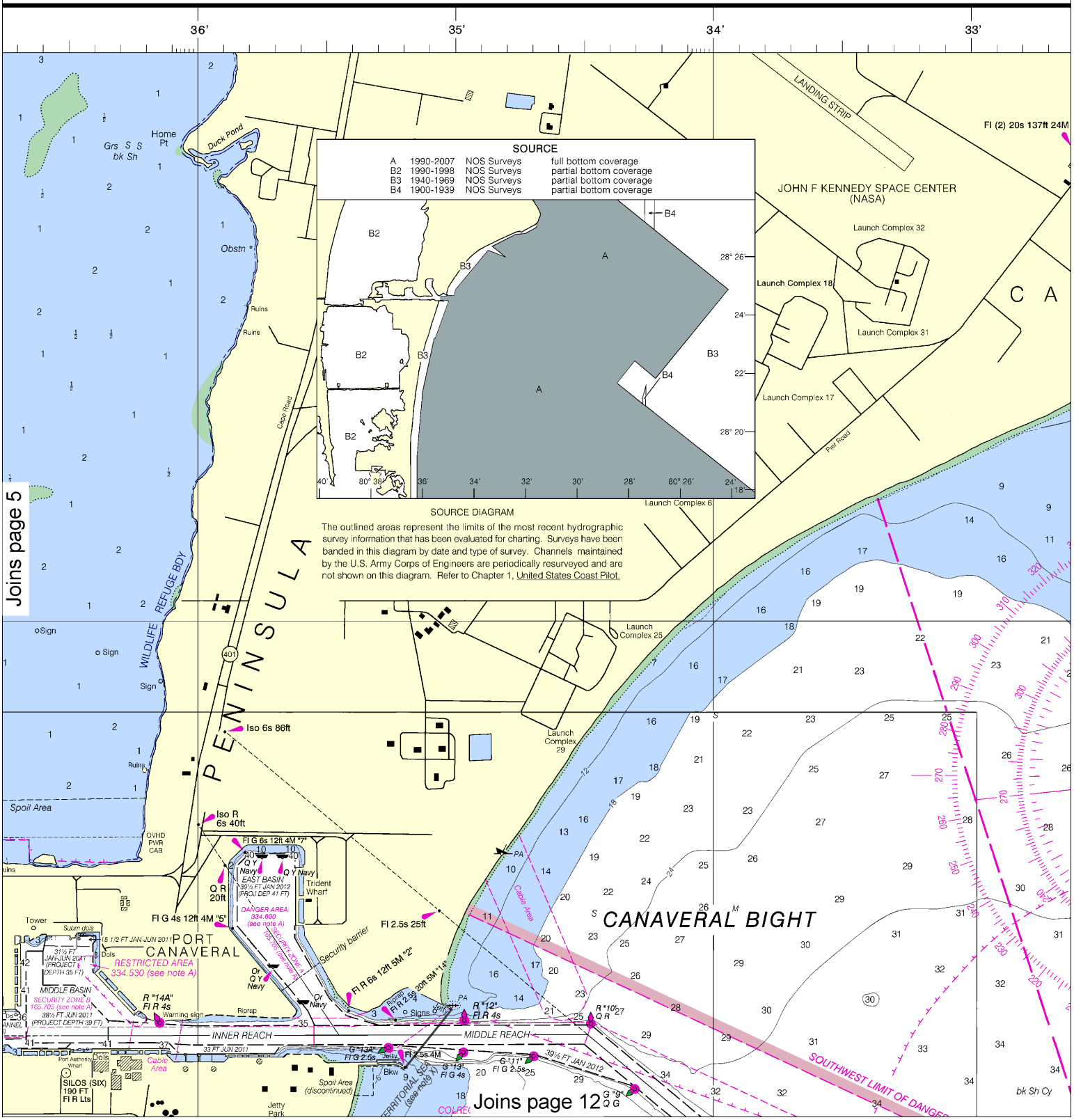


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:33333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



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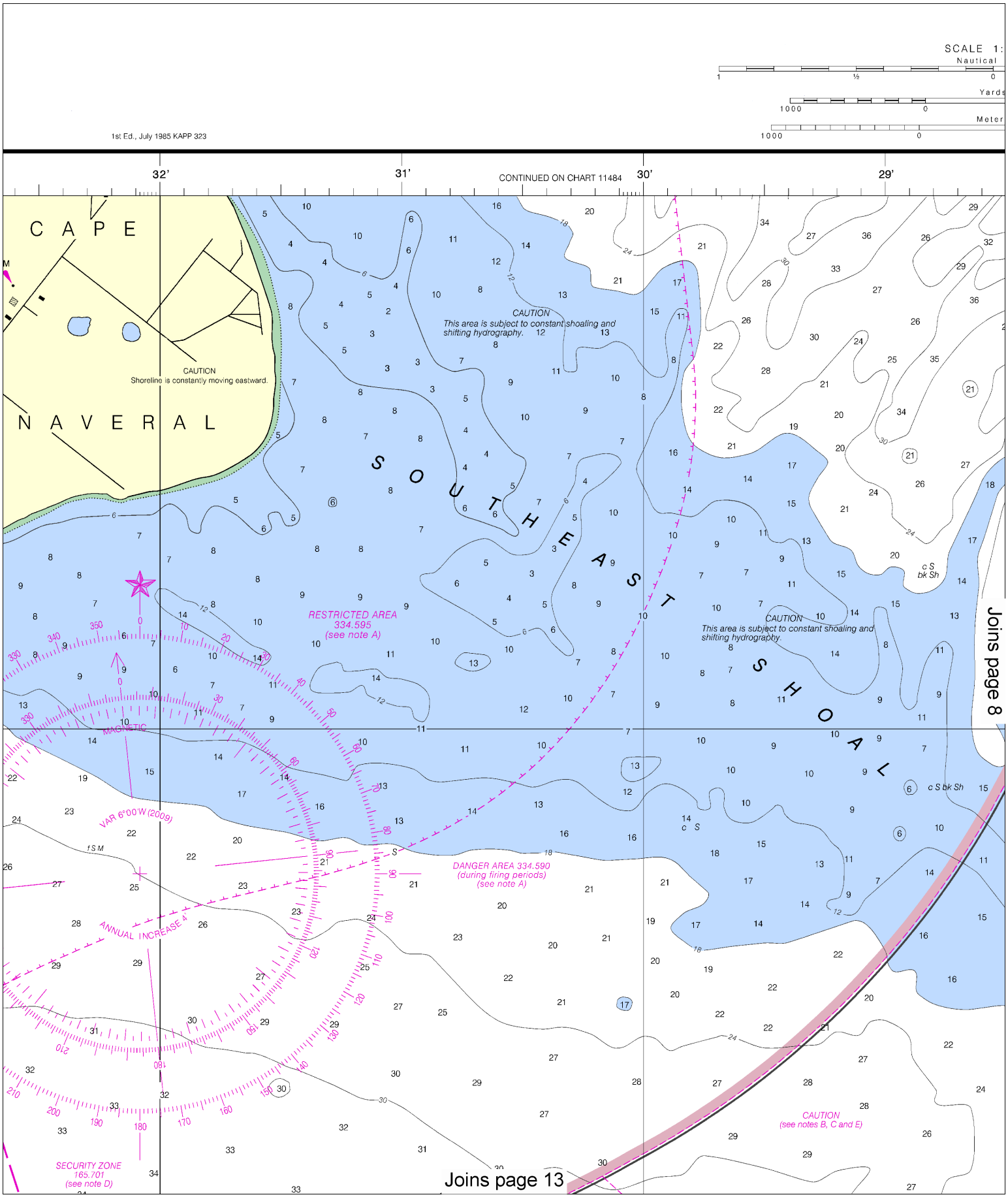
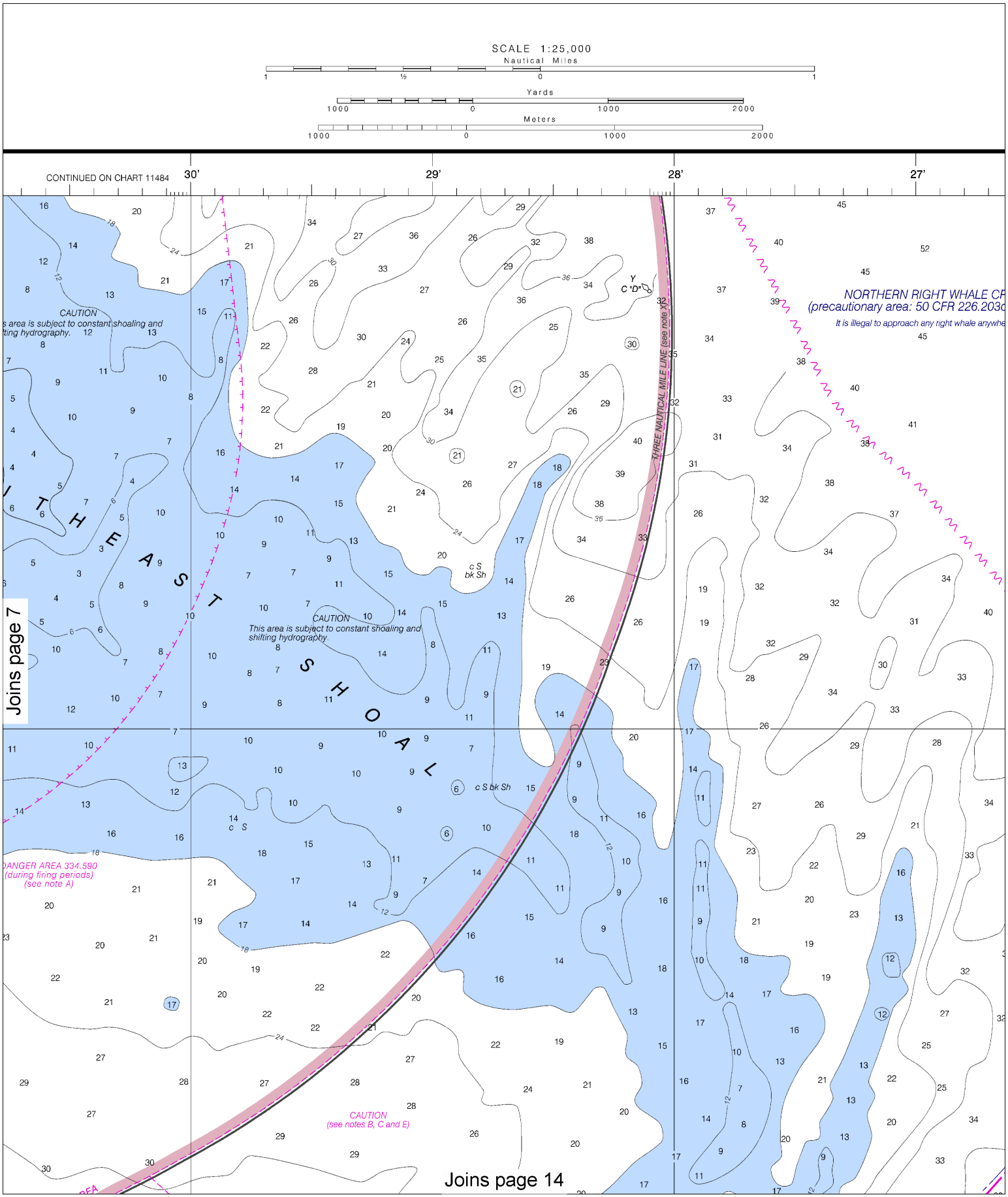
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0313 1/15/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0413 1/26/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



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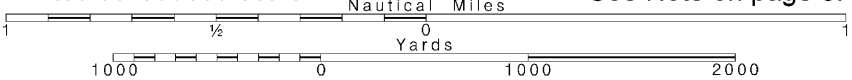
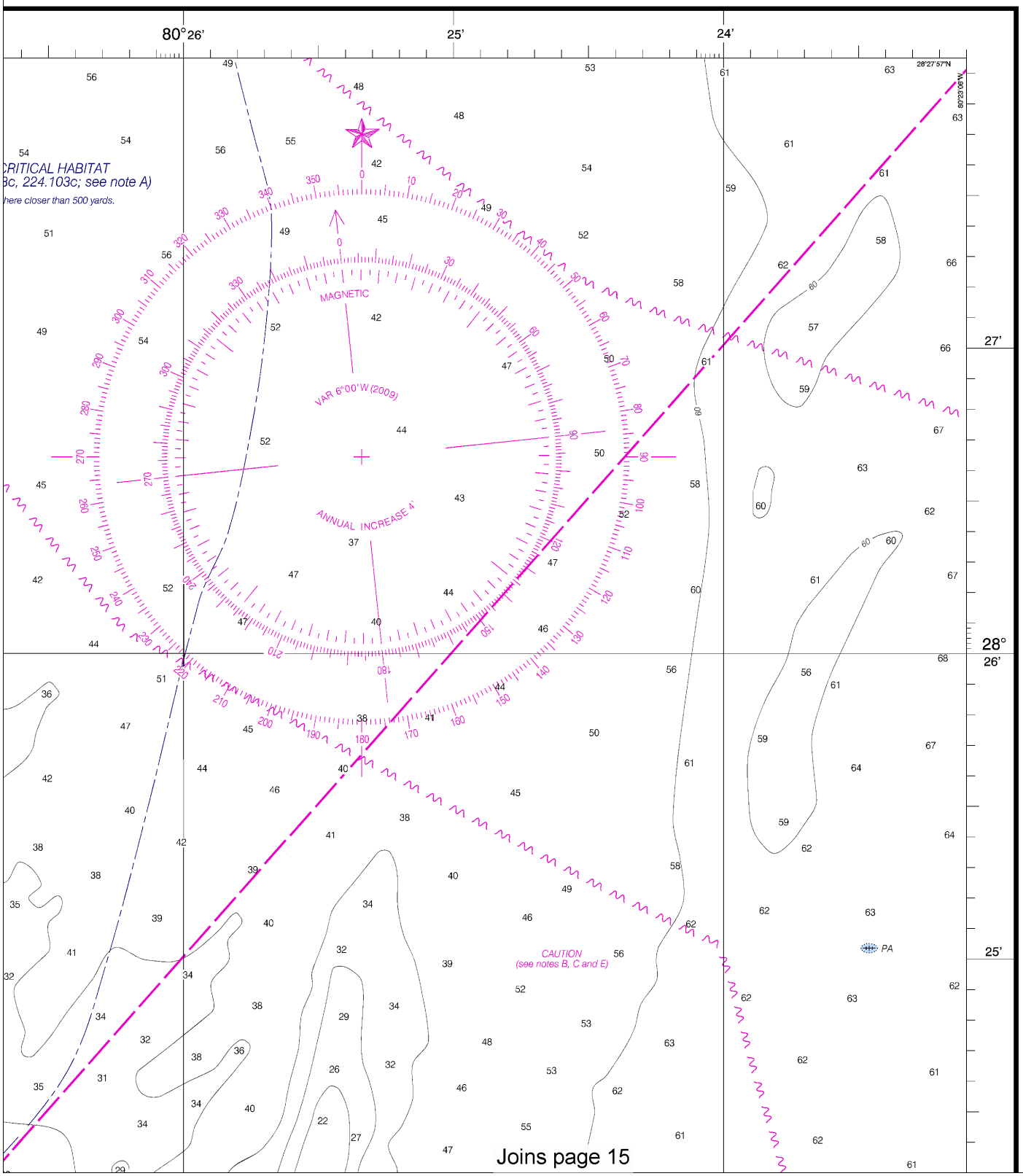


SOUNDINGS IN FEET



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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

See U.S. Coast Pilots a
EPA offices. Dumping
dates may have reduce

Joins page 4

NOTE B

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 40 mile radius of Cape Canaveral. Missle debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance exists in this area.

NOTE D

SECURITY ZONE

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NOTE C

WEATHER ROCKET IMPACT AREA

Mariners are cautioned against possible hazards in the impact area, shown by a thin dashed magenta line, due to falling rocket casings.

NOTE E

The heavy dashed magenta lines represent the limits of launch hazard areas associated with the majority of launches from Cape Canaveral. Launch debris may fall within these areas. See Notice to Mariners or contact the Coast Guard for launch hazard areas specific to each launch and the times they will be in effect.

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES

Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

TIDAL INFORMATION

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Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jul 2009)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JAN 2012

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
OUTER REACH	40.4	41.1	40.8	39.0	1-12	400	4.7	44
MIDDLE REACH	42.0	42.1	41.1	39.4	1-12	400	0.9	44
INNER REACH	40.1	41.8	42.0	38.4	1-12	400	0.7	40
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)	37.8	40.2	41.3	37.5	1-12	400	0.3	39
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL	35.4	35.5	35.3	35.3	1-12	40		

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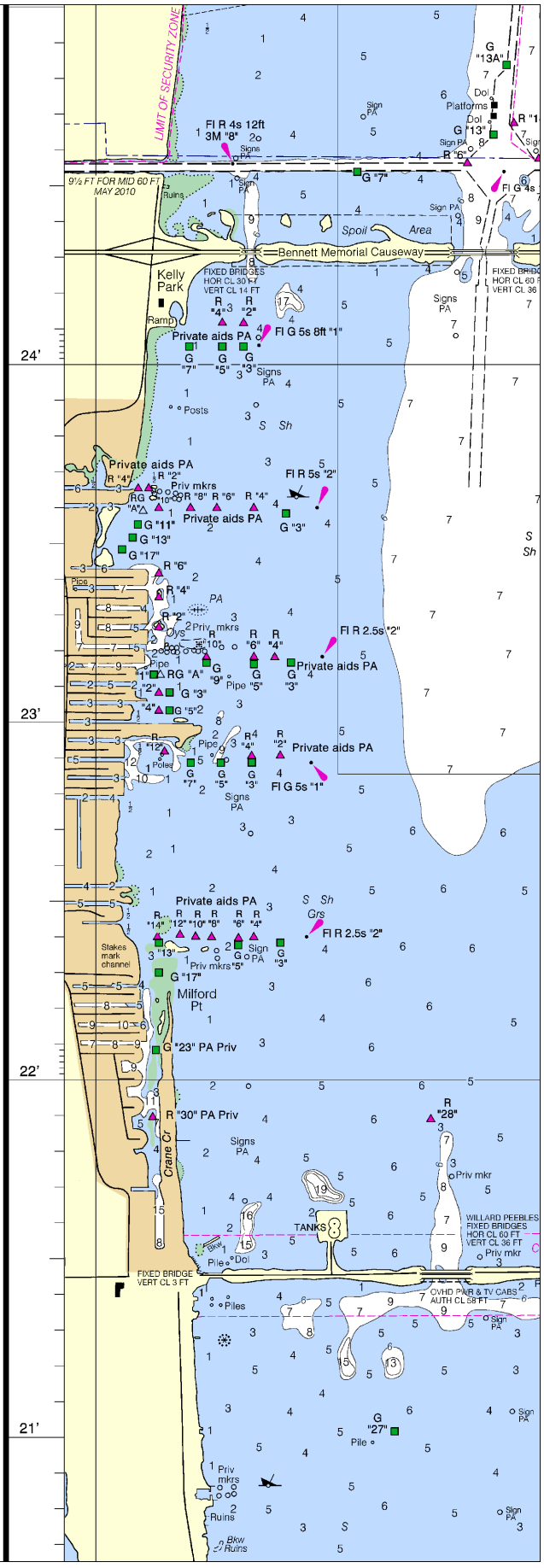
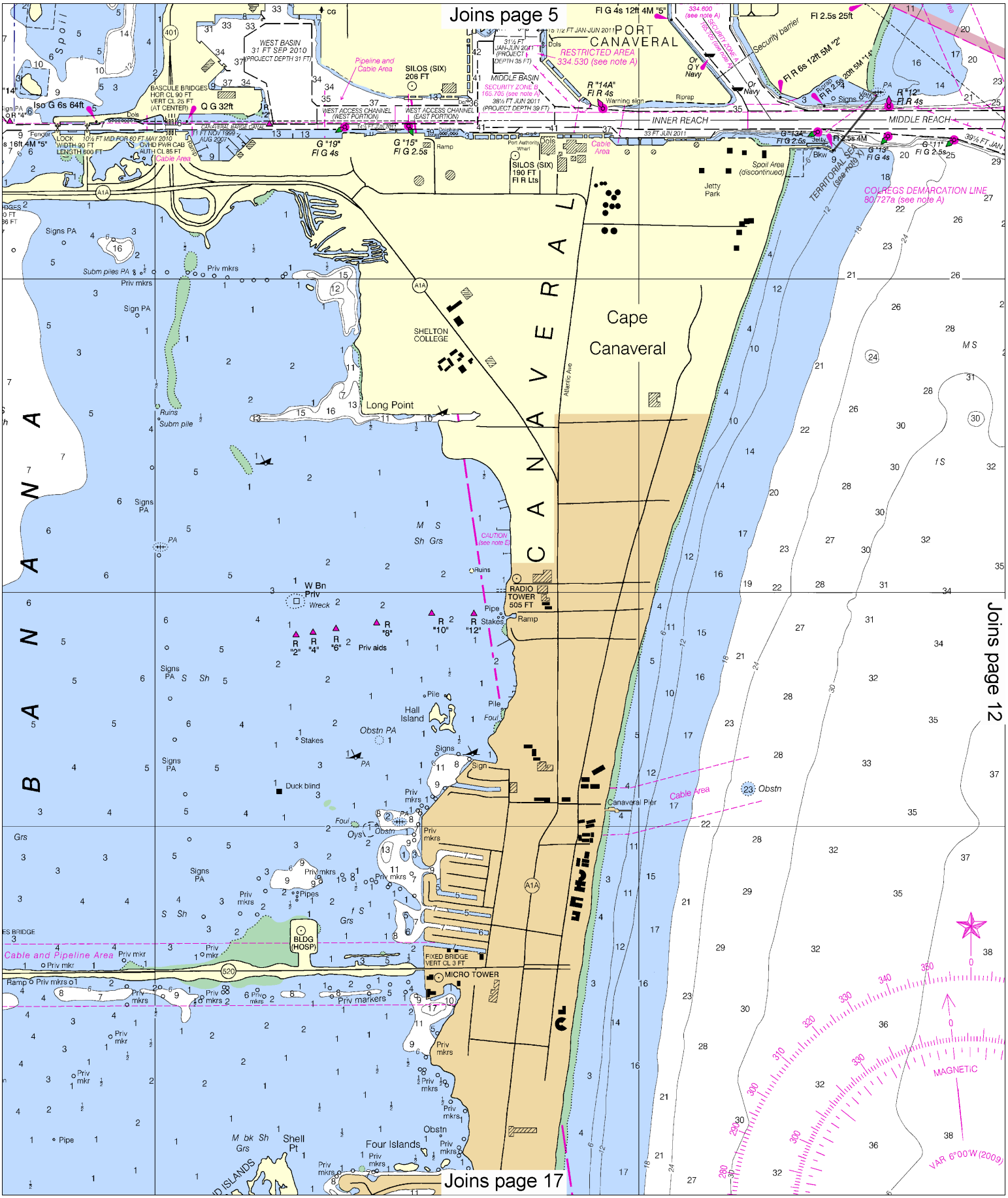


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000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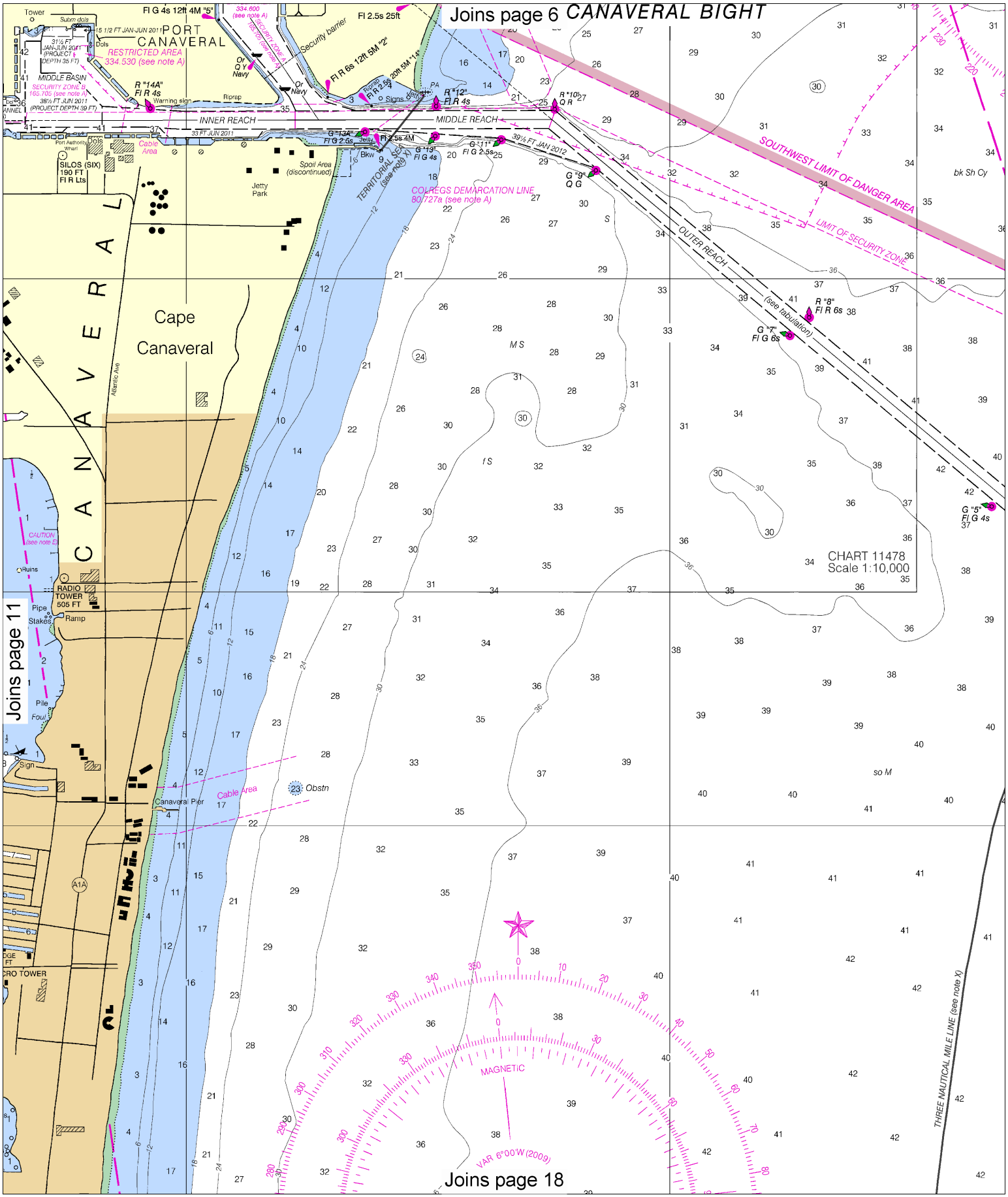
PORT CANAVERAL
RESTRICTED AREA 334.530 (see note A)
WEST BASIN 31 FT SEP 2010 (PROJECT DEPTH 31 FT)
MIDDLE BASIN
INNER REACH
MIDDLE REACH
SILOS (SIX) 206 FT
SILOS (SIX) 190 FT Fl R Lts
Pipeline and Cable Area
Cable Area
Spoil Area (discontinued)
Jetty Park
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80727a (see note A)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note A)
CANAVERAL
Cape Canaveral
SHELTON COLLEGE
Long Point
Atlantic Ave
A1A
RADIO TOWER 505 FT
Ramp
Canaveral Pier
Cable Area
Obstn
Hall Island
Duck blind
BLDG (HOSP)
FIXED BRIDGE VERT CL 3 FT
MICRO TOWER
Cable and Pipeline Area
Priv markers
Four Islands
Shell Pt
Obstn
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
MAGNETIC
VAR 6°00'W (2009)



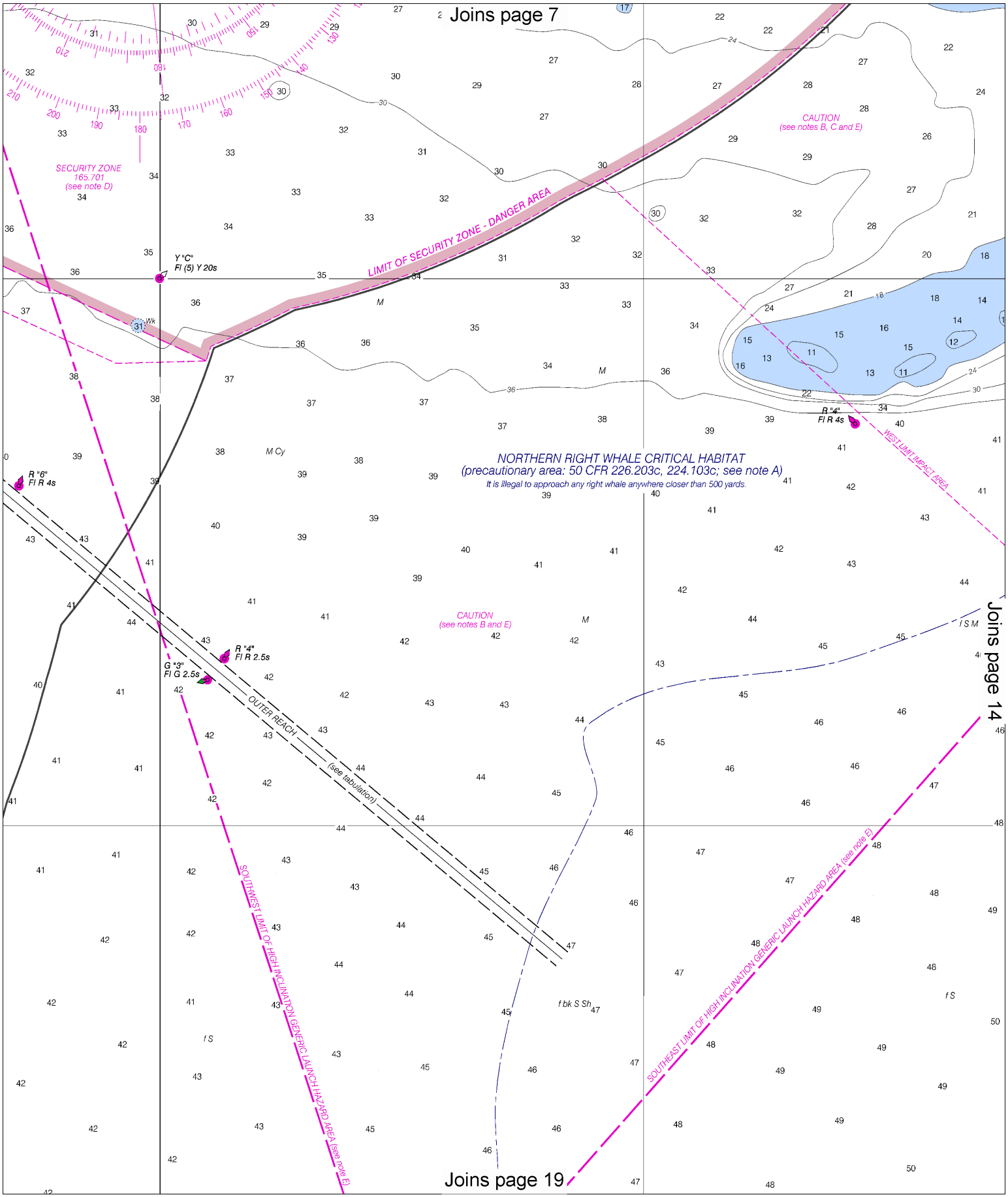
12

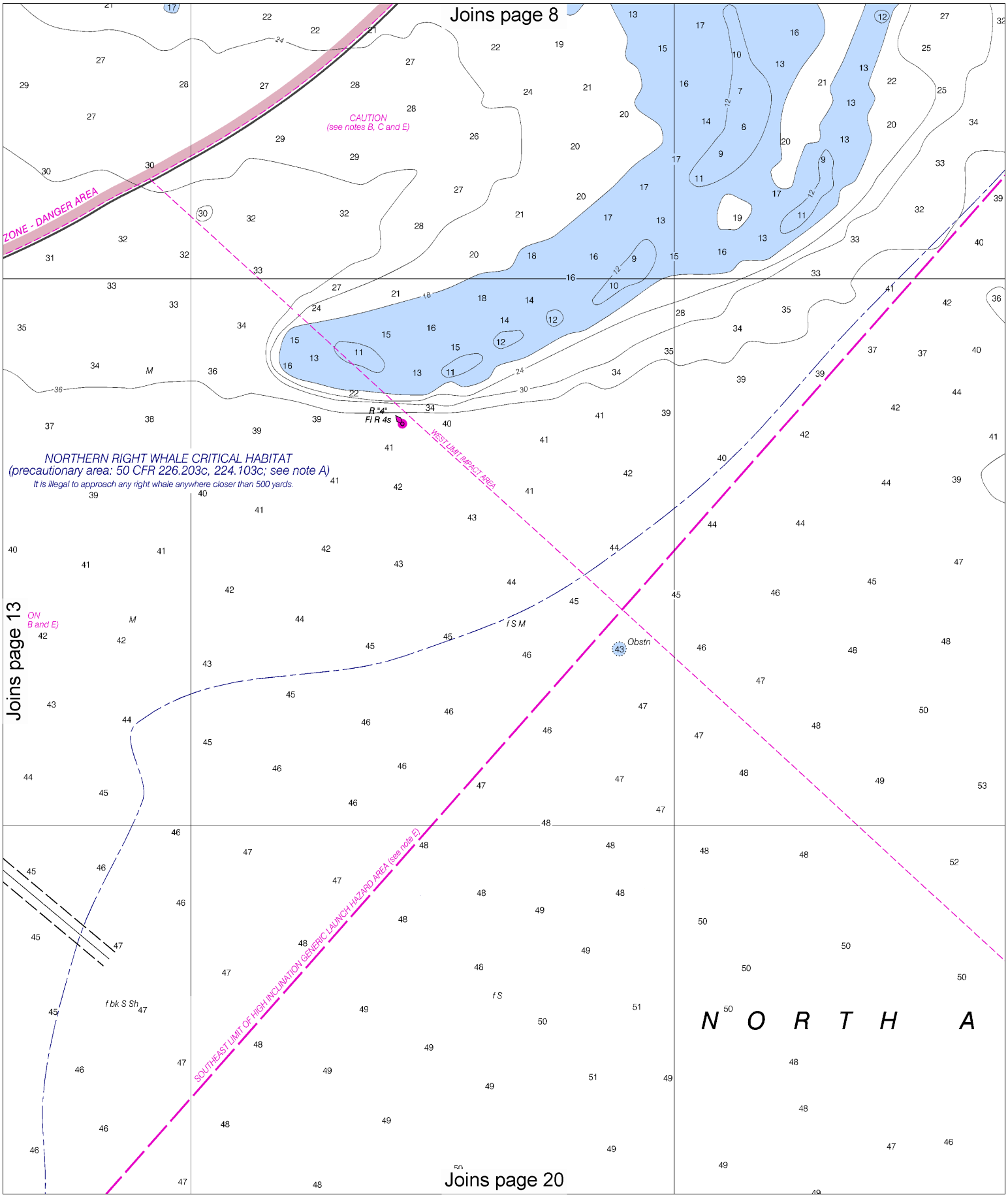
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000


Joins page 7
SECURITY ZONE
165.701
(see note D)
LIMIT OF SECURITY ZONE - DANGER AREA
Y "C"
Fl (5) Y 20s
CAUTION
(see notes B, C and E)
R "4"
Fl R 4s
WEST LIMIT IMPACT AREA
NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203c, 224.103c; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.
R "6"
Fl R 4s
R "4"
Fl R 2.5s
G "3"
Fl G 2.5s
OUTER REACH
(see tabulation)
CAUTION
(see notes B and E)
SOUTHWEST LIMIT OF HIGH INCLINATION GENERIC LAUNCH HAZARD AREA (see note E)
SOUTHEAST LIMIT OF HIGH INCLINATION GENERIC LAUNCH HAZARD AREA (see note E)
Joins page 14
Joins page 19



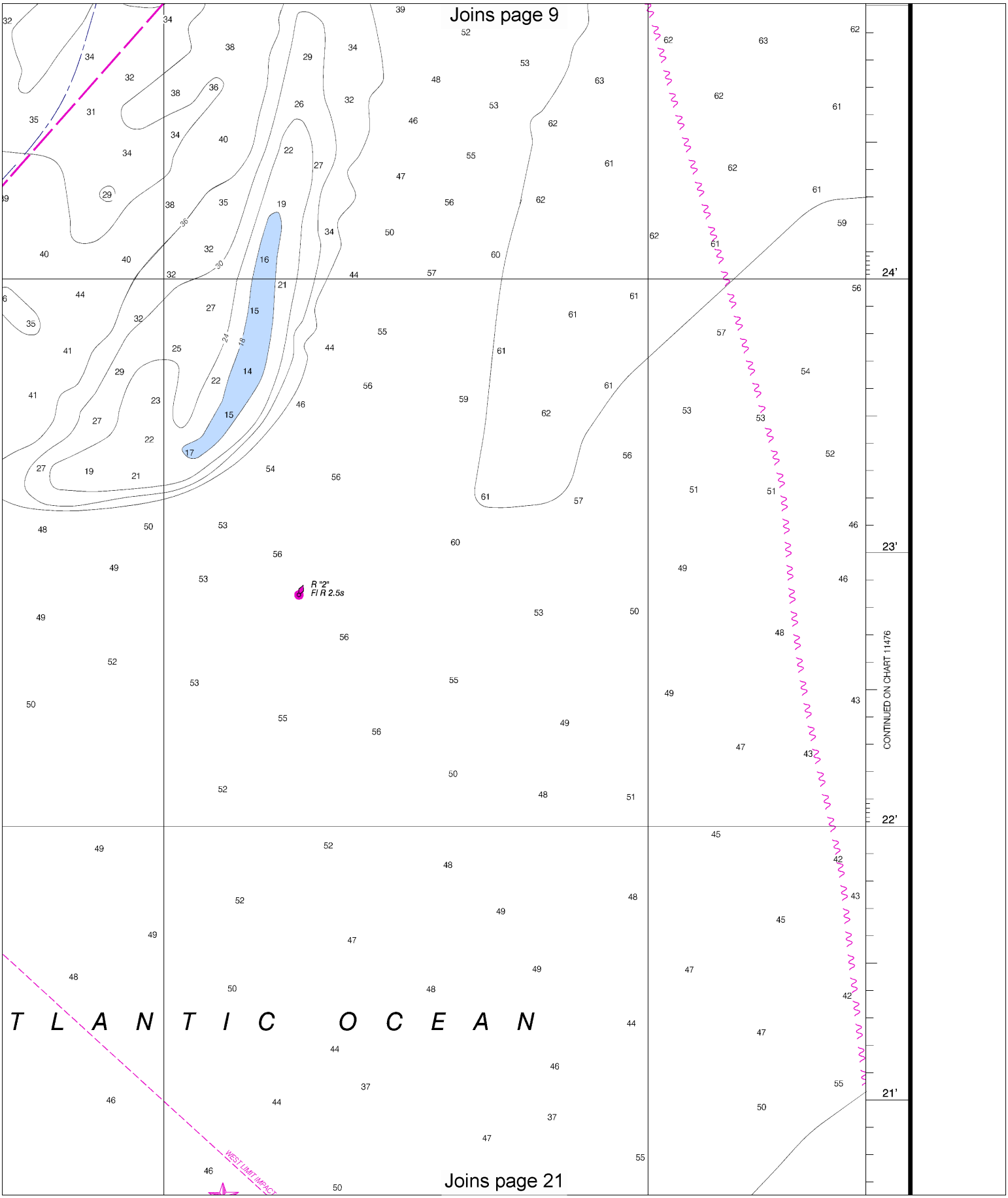
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000


Joins page 9
24'
23'
22'
21'
R "2"
Fl R 2.5s
CONTINUED ON CHART 11476
T L A N T I C O C E A N
WEST LIMIT IMPACT
Joins page 21

Joins page 10

PORT CANAVERAL CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JAN 2012

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
OUTER REACH	40.4	41.1	40.8	39.0	1-12	400	4.7	44
MIDDLE REACH	42.0	42.1	41.1	39.4	1-12	400	0.9	44
INNER REACH	40.1	41.8	42.0	38.4	1-12	400	0.7	40
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (EAST PORTION)	37.8	40.2	41.3	37.5	1-12	400	0.3	39
WEST ACCESS CHANNEL (WEST PORTION)	35.4	35.5	35.3	35.3	1-12	400	0.3	31

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

NOTE X

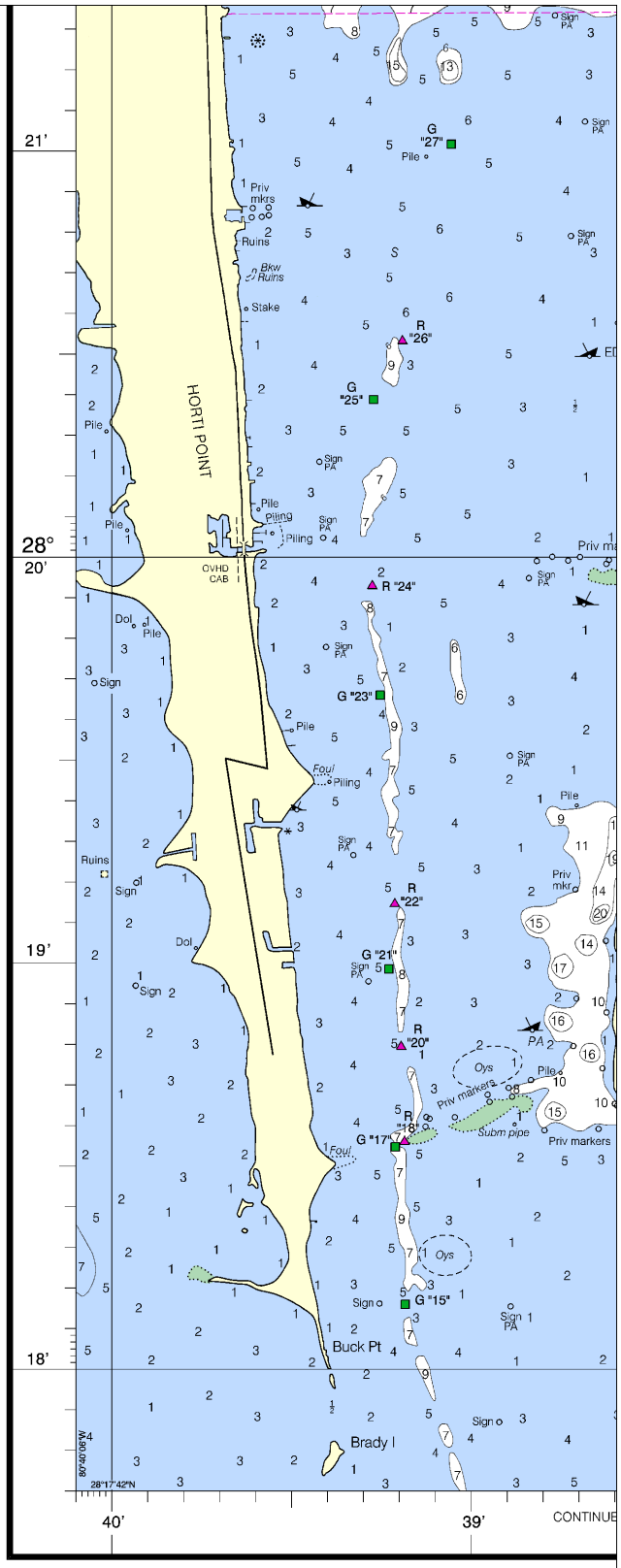
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.



7th Ed., Sep./09 ■

11481

Corrected through NM Sep. 26/09
Corrected through LNM Sep. 15/09

This chart has been weekly by the National C Mariners (LNM) issued dates shown in the lowe Mariners published after th nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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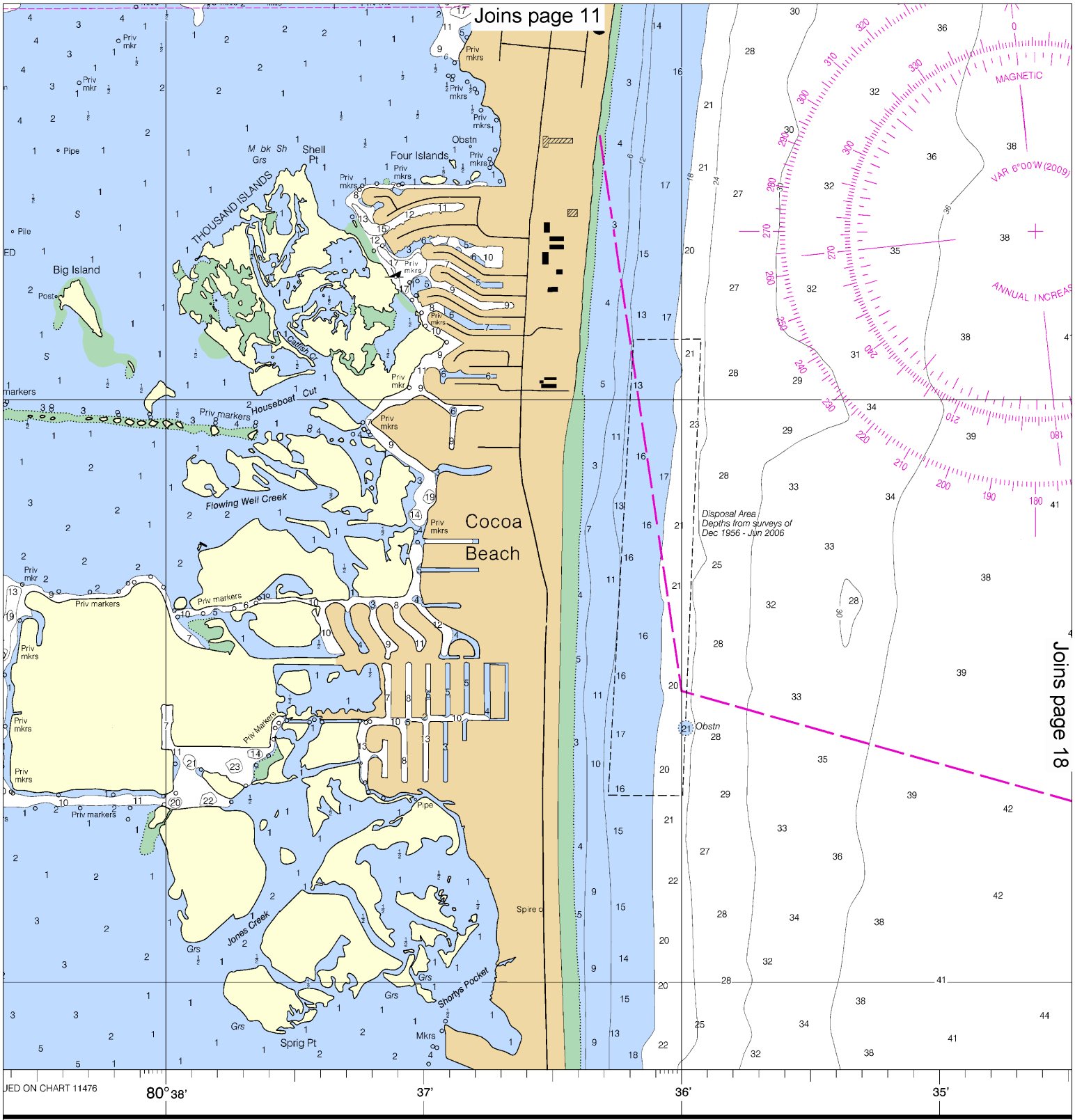
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000



CAUTION

en corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published
l Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to
d periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the
ver left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to
the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

SCALE 1:25,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

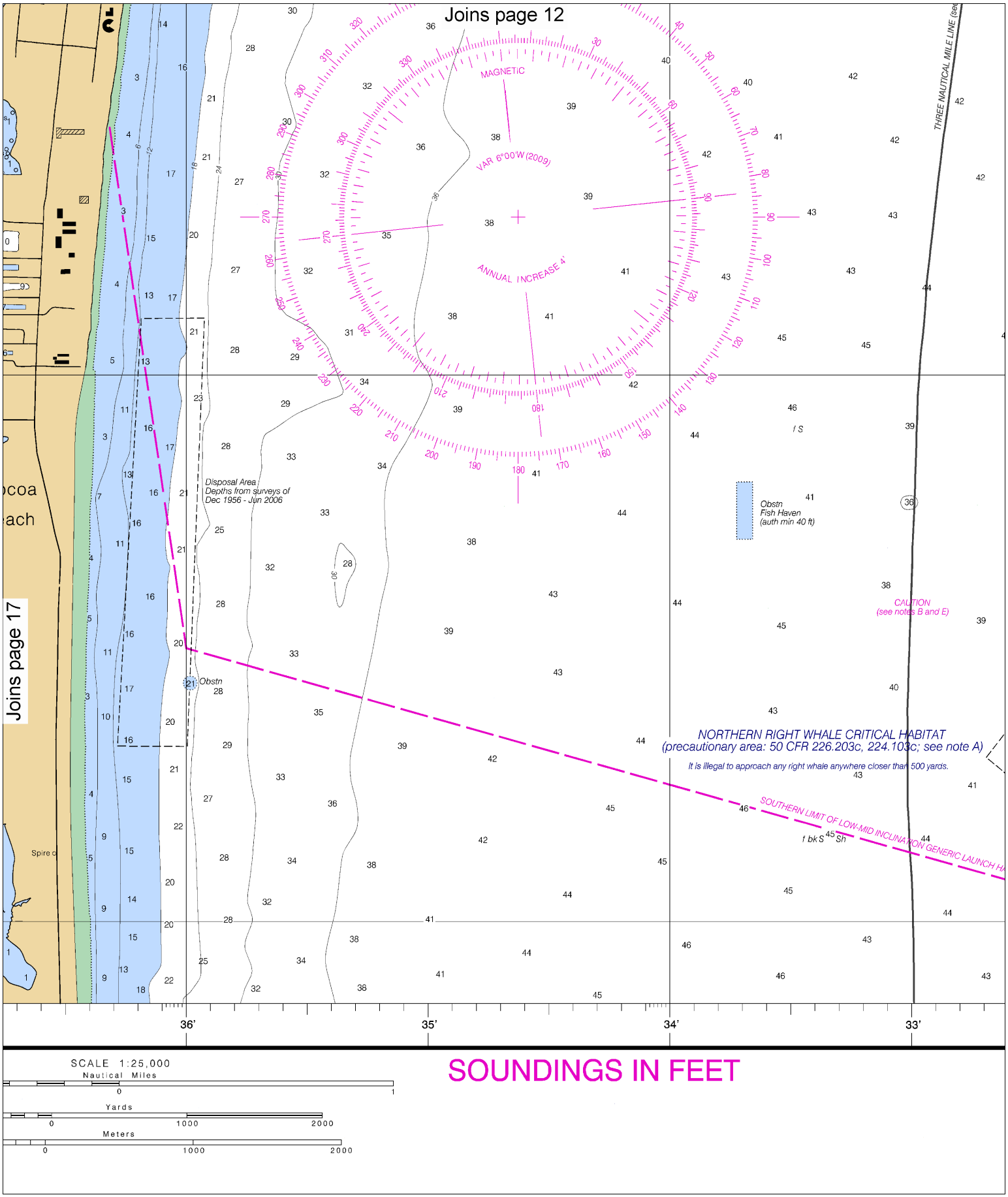
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000

Meters

1000 0 1000 2000

SOUND



SCALE 1:25,000

Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

0 1000 2000

Meters

0 1000 2000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~

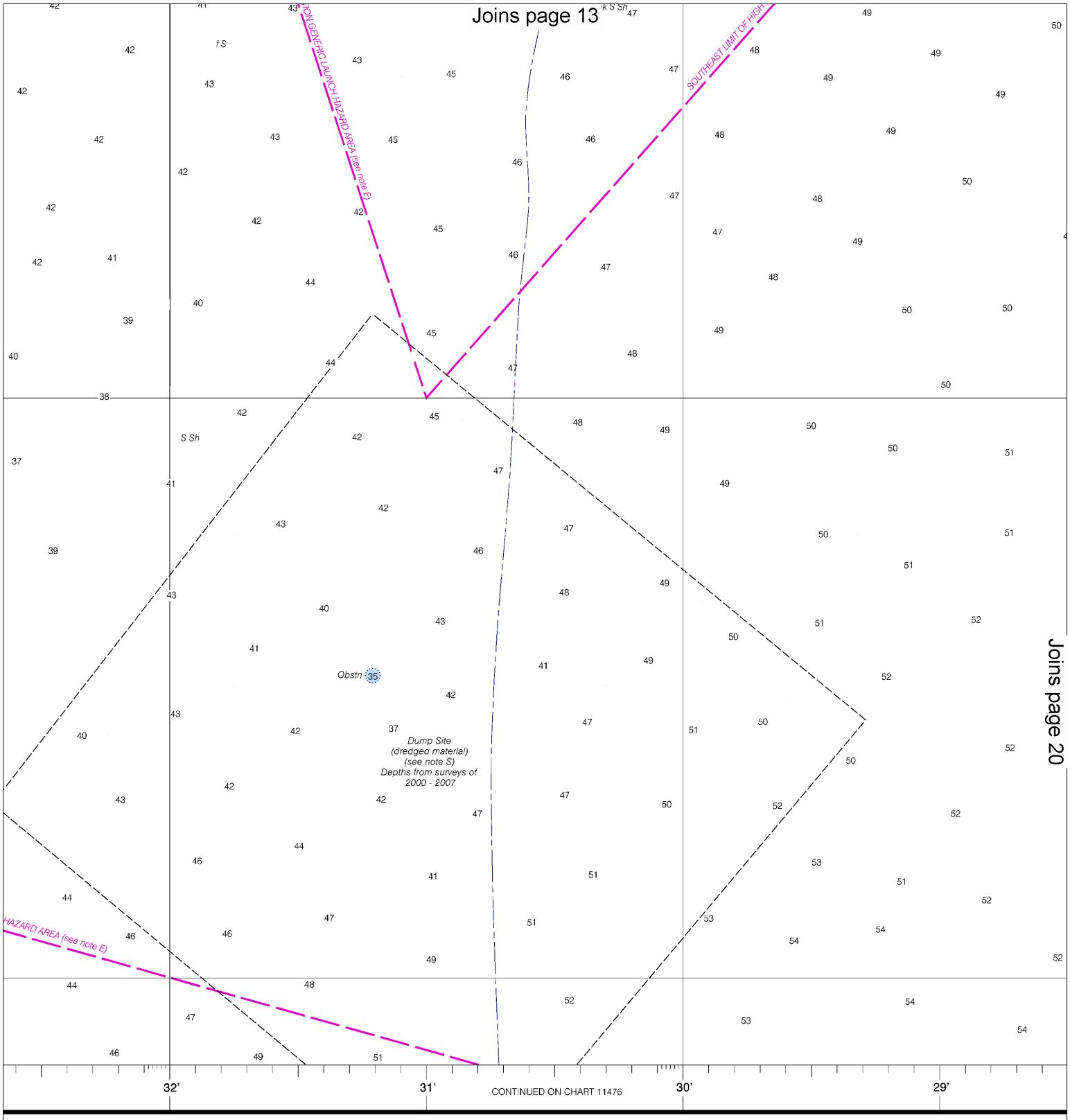
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000

See Note on page 5.



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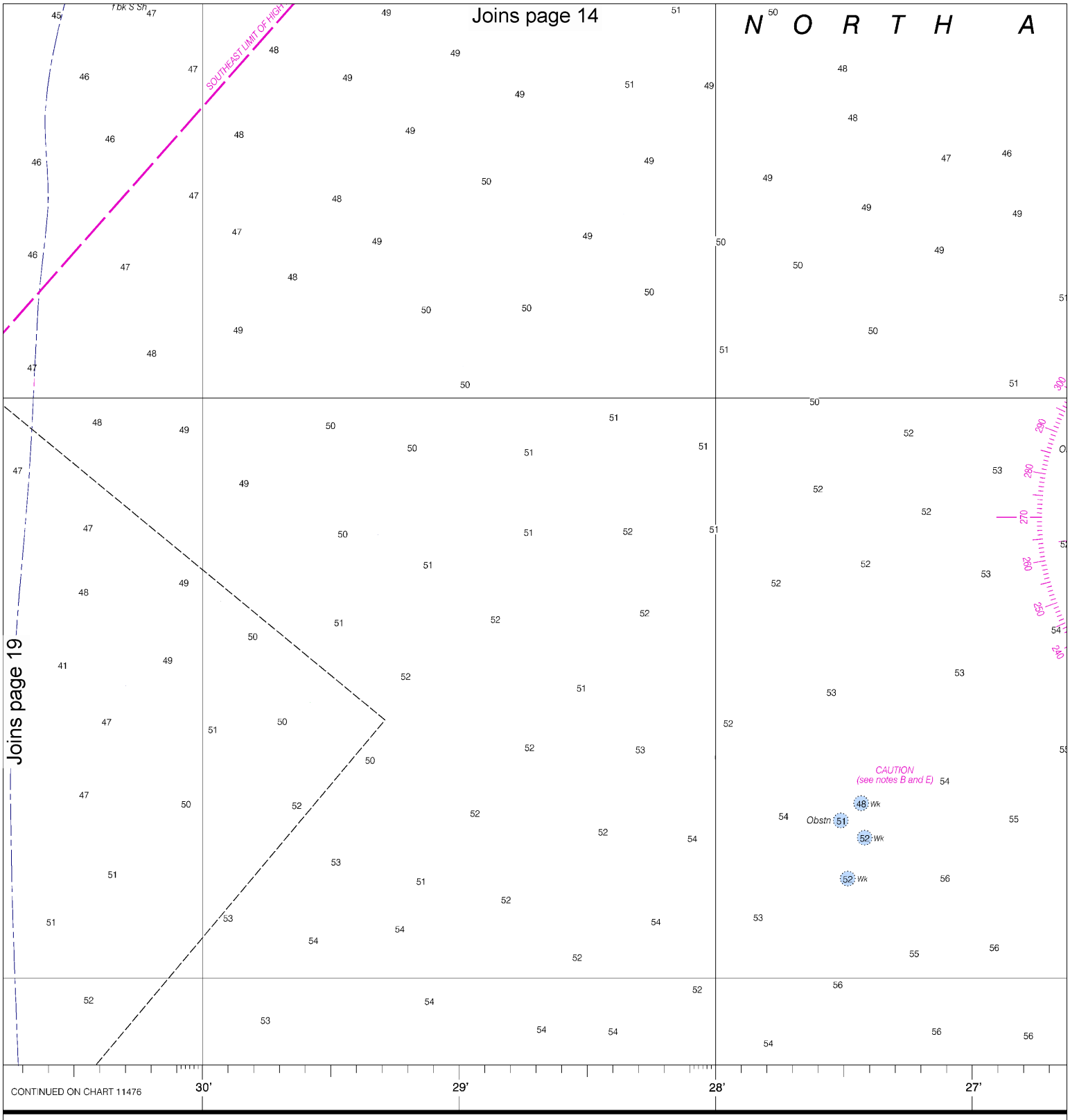
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



D.C.
MMERCE
C ADMINISTRATION
VICE

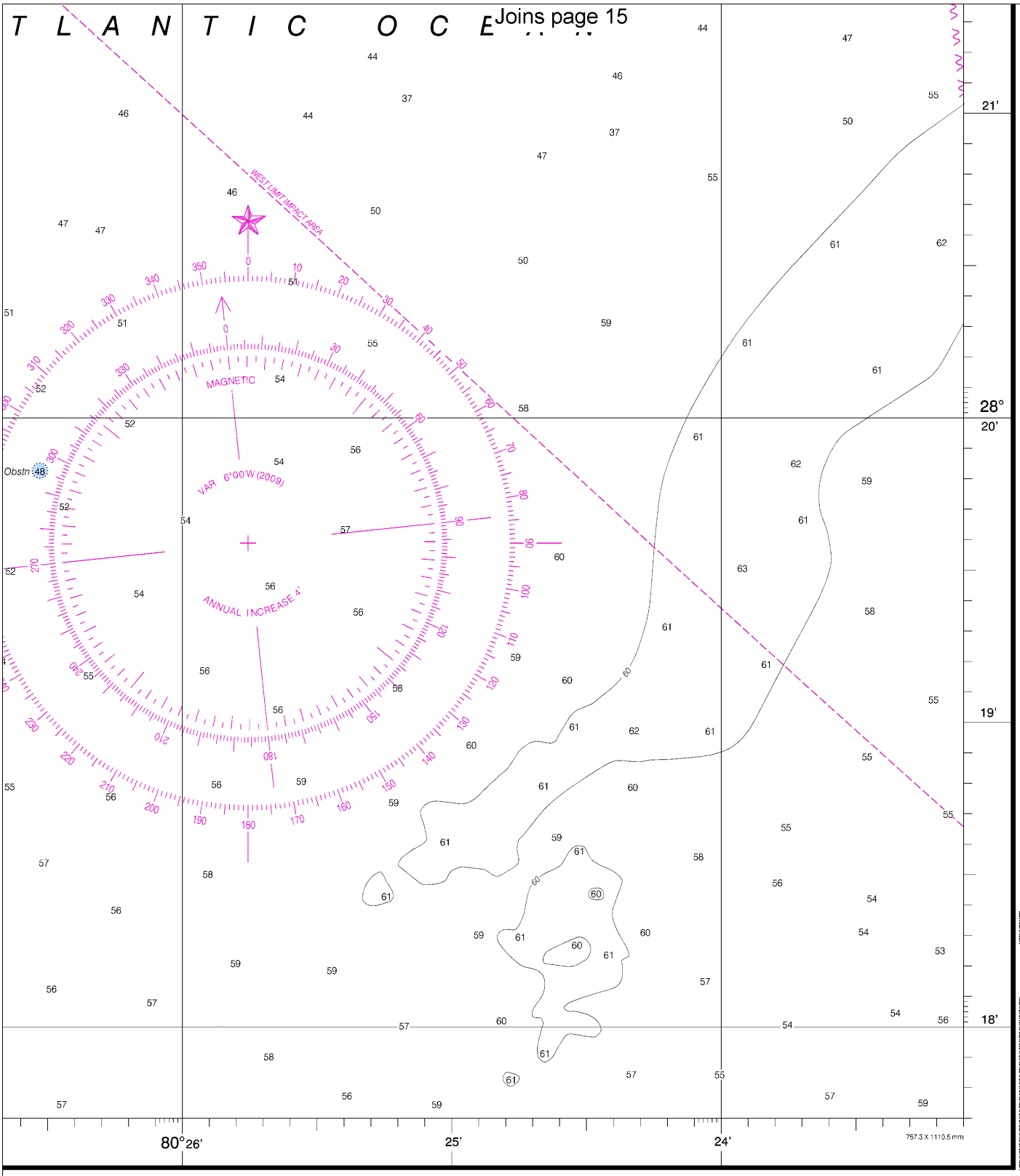
FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000



Approaches to Port Canaveral

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:25,000

11481

ED NO. 7

NSN 7642014014489 NGA REFERENCE NO. 11BHA11481

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

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National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
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Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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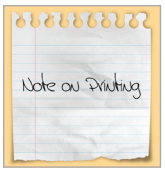

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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker